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ABSTRACT

New York State's long history of interest in libraries has provided a series of studies and evaluations of library service dating back to the 1940's. Because of this, a broad and well-planned base already existed from which the New York State Long-Range Plan for Library Service was developed. As a result, it is necessary to read this plan in relation to the "Report of the Commissioner of Education's Committee on Library Development" (1970), which recommends directions and ways of meeting needs of library users (ED 042 482), and "Library Service: A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York" (1970), a position paper (ED 045 101). In order to make maximum use of diverse resources for the maximum number of people, the development of systems and networks of libraries is the chosen method of providing "convenient free access to local libraries" to meet the needs of "any State resident, regardless of age." (Other State Plans are: LI 003 985 through LI 003 990, and LI 003 992 and LI 003 993.) (Author/NH)

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LONG RANGE PLAN

FOR

LIBRARY SERVICE

TO THE

PEOPLE OF NEW YORK STATE

(JULY 1, 1972-JUNE 30, 1977)

UTILIZING LOCAL, STATE,

AND

FEDERAL RESOURCES

(Prepared in Compliance with Requirements of the Federal Library Services and Construction Act)

May 26, 1972

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LI 003 991

PREFACE

New York State has a long history of interest in libraries that has provided a series of studies and evaluations of library service dating back to the 1940's. Because of this, a broad and well-planned base already existed from which to develop the New York State Long-Range Plan for Library Service required under the Library Services and Construction Act. It is necessary to read this plan, as a result, in relation to the *Report of the Commissioner of Education's Committee on Library Development* (1970), which recommends directions and ways of meeting needs of library users, and *Library Service: A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York* (1970), A Position Paper, No. 8 of a Series.

The Library Services and Construction Act requires a long-range plan that considers the totality of library service in the State and that includes programs that will not, or cannot, be funded under the act. In effect, the plan must touch on all types of libraries providing library service in the State of New York regardless of sources of funding.

The LSCA Long-Range Plan, according to Federal Regulations, "shall be annually reviewed and revised." Experience and normal patterns of development inherent in any plan naturally require updating and revision, but substantive changes are not expected. Rather, from this first plan it is expected that changes will be evolutionary rather than revolutionary.

We are appreciative of the opportunity provided by the U.S. Office of Education for the training sessions and assistance by the Ohio State University Evaluation Center. The assistance of the State LSCA Advisory Council, the helpful suggestions of the Regents Advisory Council on Libraries, and the advice of Mrs. Eleanor Smith, the regional library program officer of the U.S. Office of Education, are gratefully acknowledged.

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OBJECTIVES

23 I. Public library program.
To meet user needs of the general public by improving, developing, strengthening, and extending public library services.
23 A - Service to the disadvantaged.
1 - Employ State and Federal aid in the most effective methods to improve, expand, and strengthen public library service to meet user needs and further extend library service to the disadvantaged.
25 B - Service to the blind and physically handicapped unable to use conventional printed library materials.
1 - Employ State and Federal aid in the most effective methods to improve, expand, and strengthen public library service to meet user needs and further extend library service to the blind and physically handicapped.
26 C - Development of metropolitan libraries to strengthen their information, reference, and research functions.
1 - Establish an intersystem acquisition, cataloging, and processing program to serve initially metropolitan library systems. Ultimately, it is expected that this program would be expanded to include all public library systems, and such development would take cognizance of national developments in the catalog, data, and processing fields.
2 - Stimulate provision of adequate reference/information personnel to strengthen metropolitan libraries and central libraries of a system.
3 - Strengthen, improve, and develop metropolitan library service by provision of added library materials and funds for development.
31 D - Improvement of public library systems to meet increased user needs requiring more sophisticated library service in public library systems and their member libraries by increased funding, planning, program development, and construction of physical facilities.
1 - Meet increased and more demanding user needs for more sophisticated library services by improving and strengthening public library systems through increased funding.
2 - Develop statewide program of planning for library systems through State consultant services.
3 - Develop plans for new and increased services at system level when State aid formula is increased and modified.
4 - Encourage systems and libraries to develop materials collections and programs related to and supporting educational role of the public library (i.e. - external degree, high school equivalency

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examinations, career education, and so forth) and programs of special interest (Right to Read, disadvantaged and non-English speaking, drug abuse education, environmental ecology, and so forth).

5 - To construct physical facilities required to provide adequate support for services of systems and public libraries.

37 E - Establishment and/or reorganization of public library outlets.

1 - Encourage the establishment of additional public library outlets in areas without convenient access to an existing outlet where justified in terms of an adequate minimum population to be served, ability to provide an adequate minimum level of tax support, and distance from other available public library outlets. Encourage the reorganization of existing public library outlets into those of more adequate and useful size where such reorganization would result in better library service to users by increasing and enriching resources of and/or combining existing inadequate outlets.

39 II. Academic and research library program.

To further the development of the Reference and Research Library Resources (3R's) program on both the State and regional levels.

39 A - To further develop the Reference and Research Library Resources (3R's) program including closer cooperation of the 3R's and the public library programs to provide improved reader access to research library networks and services. The aim is to meet the needs of "serious" library users, i.e., college students, faculty, business and industry, doctors, lawyers, educators, and other professional personnel and independent researchers, for advanced library materials.

41 III. Institution library program.

To provide convenient access for persons undergoing custodial care, habilitation, or rehabilitation to library services sufficient to meet their needs for therapy, information, and recreation.

41 A - Development of institution library system.

1 - Establish an institutional library system to serve residents undergoing custodial care, habilitation, or rehabilitation in publicly supported institutions statewide.

41 B - Improvement of institution libraries by demonstration and consultant services.

1 - Use available Federal funds under LSCA in most effective way to assist in development of institution libraries to meet the needs of residents of health, welfare, and correctional institutions.

43 IV. School library program.

To further develop, improve, and extend school library programs to better serve the needs of students and teachers.

43 A - To serve the library needs of students and teachers; to increase the capacity of school libraries to support the educational and instructional program of the school; to develop effective methods to improve, expand, and strengthen school library service throughout the State to the end that children become lifelong

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readers; to further apply the cooperative principle to the development of secondary school library service; to provide leadership through the Bureau of School Libraries in the provision of library service in all schools and assistance in the improvement of library services through consulting, provision of backstopping resources, and funding.

43 B - Develop and implement pilot projects for appraisal of the recommendation of the Commissioner's Committee on Library Development that the elementary school library have the responsibility to meet all the library needs of all children, preschool through grade 6. The pilot program should involve a number of centers, which should demonstrate a variety of service patterns so that the strengths and weaknesses of both the school and public library service to children, singularly and cooperatively, can be assessed.

43 C - Complete school library study now in progress to provide basis for further development.

44 V. State Library program.
To plan, coordinate, and provide leadership in the provision of library service, and to support statewide services and assist in the improvement of library services through counseling, the provision of backstopping resources, and funding. This State Library program is to be achieved through the service program of the State Library, the field services program of the Division of Library Development, and State level funding.

44 A - Service.
"Statewide library networks constitute the most efficient means to provide quality user service."[1]

44 B - Physical facilities.
Since libraries cannot provide the expanded resource collections and modern service programs needed to support current educational and social goals in buildings constructed in the days of Andrew Carnegie, and since network programs are contingent on regional service center facilities usually beyond the financial reach of a single locality, we recommend consideration of State aid for library construction...[2]

45 C - Access.
"Any State resident, regardless of age, has a right to convenient free access to local libraries to meet his needs."[3]
"Only through such coordinated services can the people of the State have the benefits which accrue from adequate, convenient access to sources of information, education, and cultural enrichment."[4]

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[1] *Library Service: A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.* A Position Paper, No. 8 of a Series. Albany: The State Education Department, 1970, p.8.
[2] *Ibid.*, p.21.
[3] *Ibid.*, p.7.
[4] *Ibid.*, p.8.

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45 D - Structure.
"...the central principle for a library program for New York State should be the further development of an integrated network of libraries..."[5]

46 E - Planning, research, evaluation, and education.
"Because of the importance of research, evaluation, and experimentation in developing library programs adequate to the needs of our changing society, we urge strengthened support of library research."[6]
"Further, the Regents will give consideration to recommending such special subsidies for graduate training programs for librarianship and for programs of continuing education for graduate librarians, as may be needed."[7]

46 F - Finance.
We recommend funding by the State for library services be directed to the following priorities:
1. the development of cooperative networks and systems...;
2. research, evaluation, experimentation, and demonstration...;
3. library education and manpower development; and
4. library building construction.[8]

48 STATEMENTS IN FULFILLMENT OF LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

[5] *Ibid.*, p.8.
[6] *Ibid.*, p.20.
[7] *Ibid.*, p.21.
[8] *Ibid.*, p.17.

INTRODUCTION

I. Purposes of plan.

A - To meet requirements of Library Services and Construction Act as stated in the act and the Federal Regulations (§130.19).

B - To provide continuous planning and evaluation in relation to the development of all publicly supported library service in New York State.

C - To develop a "touchstone" for continuing and future planning, development, and evaluation of library service in New York State.

II. Method of developing plan.

A - Used existing and in-process plans, studies, and other materials and information available resulting from long history of interest and activity in planning for library service in New York State and other materials, including:

1 - Early plans and studies providing background for system development in public library field.

a - *A State Plan for Library Development: Proposals for Improving Public Library Service in the State of New York*, 1947.

b - *Development of Library Services in New York State*, 1949.

c - *Library Service for All: Report of the Governor's Committee on Library Aid*, 1950.

d - *Report of the Commissioner of Education's Committee on Public Library Service*, 1957.

2 - Existing plans and studies affecting current library service planning and development.

a - *Emerging Library Systems: The 1963-66 Evaluation of the New York State Public Library Systems*, 1967.

b - *Report of the Commissioner of Education's Committee on Library Development*, 1970.

c - *Library Service: A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.* A Position Paper, No. 8 of a Series. 1970.

d - *Report of the Commissioner's Committee on Reference and Research Library Resources*, 1961.

e - *A Plan to Provide Library Service to People in New York State Institutions*, 1965.

f - *Interlibrary Loan in New York State*, 1969.

3 - Plans, studies, and committees now in process of development of new phases of library services.

a - Task Force on Library Service for Children.

b - School library study (an evaluation with recommendations for future directions).

c - Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Long Range Planning for Academic Libraries in New York State.
d - *Tentative Plan for Study of Library Use and Users in New York State*, Lowell Martin.

4 - Additional miscellaneous materials and information.
a - Annual reports of New York public, institution, school, and academic libraries; public and 3R's library systems.
b - *Public and Association Libraries Statistics*. Annual publication of New York State Education Department.
c - Institution libraries statistics.
d - New York State Education Law relating to libraries.

B - Preparation of plan by:
1 - Using documents listed in A.2.a-e above as plan base.
2 - Coordinating material developed in plan base with:
a - Work in progress and planned.
b - Annual divisional work plans.
c - Major objectives seen by divisional staff as primary points of emphasis needed in 5-year time frame.
d - Legislative program of Regents relating to libraries.
e - Library Services and Construction Act State Plan and Annual Program Statements and Federal Regulations.
3 - Focusing material on 5-year time frame with primary emphasis on on-going programs, programs with bills before legislature, and programs planned for implementation in immediate future.
4 - Updating and documenting selected material from current statistics, reports, staff information, and other sources as required.
5 - Assigning writing to LSCA section coordinator in consultation with chief of the Bureau of Public Library Services. Consultation with director of the Division of Library Development and assistant commissioner for libraries as required.

C - Plan reviewed for recommendation and/or approval by:
1 - Director and staff of Division of Library Development.
2 - Library Services and Construction Act State Advisory Council.
3 - Regional library program officer, U.S. Office of Education.
4 - Regents Advisory Council on Libraries.
5 - Assistant commissioner for libraries, State Education Department.
6 - Associate commissioner for cultural education, State Education Department.
7 - Deputy executive commissioner of education, New York State.
8 - Commissioner of Education, New York State.
9 - Regents of the University of the State of New York.
10 - Governor of the State of New York.

III. Continuation of Long-Range Plan planning process is required as the Library Services and Construction Act mandates (PL 91-600, Sec. 6,(d),(2)) annual review and revision "in accordance with changing needs for assistance under this act and the results of the evaluation and surveys of the State library administrative agency."

A - Must evaluate, review, and update Long-Range Plan annually.

B - Must coordinate plan with revised, amended, or otherwise changed:
  1 - Divisional components of departmental annual and long-range plans and work plans.
  2 - Regents legislative programs.
  3 - Library Services and Construction Act Annual Plan and Annual Program Statements.
  4 - Library Services and Construction Act and pertinent Federal Regulations.
  5 - Federal, State, and departmental goals and objectives.

C - Must consider in updating and revising plan:
  1 - Projects and programs at network, system, and local levels as approved under LSCA, monitored, and evaluated.
  2 - Status of on-going and planned programs of Division of Library Development.
  3 - Completion of studies and developing of new studies.
  4 - Financial constraints and changes in financial support.
  5 - User needs reflecting changing and developing patterns of library service.

D - Must develop stronger emphasis on evaluation through:
  1 - Development of better evaluation instruments for local, system, and divisional programs and projects.
  2 - Greater divisional staff concentration on evaluation elements in local, system, and divisional programs and projects.
  3 - Better reporting at local and system levels to the Division of Library Development on LSCA projects.
  4 - Major evaluation study of library programs every 5 years. "The Regents recognize the desirability and need for a comprehensive and objective review of library programs on a Statewide basis at least once in every 5-year period, if the planning responsibility of the State is to be effective." (Regents Position Paper No. 8 on *Library Service*.)

IV. Objectives stated in the plan were developed from a long history of interest in libraries in the State. This interest has provided a broad and well planned base to build on by study and evaluation of existing library service and plans developed to meet needs.

A - Almost every community of any size and many very small ones support a public library, often dating back well into the 1800's.

B - There are libraries, founded and developed through gifts, bequests, and endowments, both public (in the sense of being open to the general public) and private that are of national and even international repute, that give New York State unique status in libraries.

C - Educational and academic institutions of long standing have developed library collections of great size and excellence that strengthen the resources of the State beyond the public libraries.

D - The State itself has long supported a State Library (established 1818) that is a great research library in its own right and the greatest State Library in the Nation. Through the Regents and the Education Department, State level library extension, development, and leadership dates back to the late 1800's.

With the development of modern communication technology and the information explosion of the last 30 years or so, public libraries found it necessary to overcome years of neglect and "below poverty-level" funding as the user demands for service increased and new media were developed that complement the print media resources of libraries. In the face of overwhelming demands by students and a better educated citizenry, libraries have been developing to meet these needs.

As the pressures on the public libraries increased, extensive planning was started at the State Library, especially under the Division of Library Development (then the Library Extension Division), on a statewide basis.

With the publication in 1947 of *A State Plan for Library Development*, the long process of public library system development was started.

The late 1940's and 1950's were a period of planning and forming of public library systems. The 1960's saw these systems developing and maturing. The 1966 publication of *Emerging Library Systems*, a study of the results and an evaluation of the system concept, led to a new study by a Committee on Library Development appointed by the New York State Commissioner of Education, published in 1970. Later in 1970, the Regents published a position paper: *Library Service, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action*. The objectives in this plan are the result of the long years of planning, developing, and evaluating. They represent the planning for the next steps to be taken in the next 5 years that will move libraries of all types in New York State closer to the final goal: "Any State resident, regardless of age, has a right to convenient free access to local libraries to meet his needs."[9]

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[9]*Ibid.*, p.7.

BACKGROUND

I. Governmental structure within which library planning operates.

A - Governmental structure of the State of New York.
- 1 - Executive branch: Governor, all State departments and agencies.
  - a - Develops State budget, under Division of the Budget.
  - b - Controls and operates State finances through Division of the Budget and Department of Audit and Control.
  - c - Includes Education Department, which is the State library agency.
- 2 - Legislative branch: legislature with two houses - Senate and Assembly.
  - a - Meets annually in January for approximately 4 months.
  - b - Makes and amends State laws, including Education Law.
  - c - Approves and passes State budget, including that of State Library.
- 3 - Judicial branch: all State courts.
  - a - May decide legal questions relating to libraries.
  - b - May decide appeals (under specific circumstances) from decisions of the Commissioner of Education.

B - Governmental structure as related to The University of the State of New York and the State Education Department.
- 1 - The University of the State of New York is the agency encompassing all educational aspects in the State, including the State Education Department.
  - a - The Regents are the governing body, established and incorporated by Act of the State Legislature in 1784, and their continuance is provided for in the State Constitution. Regents are elected by the legislature.
    - 1) - The Regents approximate a board of trustees for the State Library.
  - b - The Commissioner of Education of the State is appointed by the Regents. He is also the President of The University of the State of New York and the chief executive officer of the Regents.
    - 1) - The State Library is a division of the State Education Department.
- 2 - The powers of the Regents include the chartering, registering, and supervising of all types of educational institutions and the certification and registration of the professions, including:
  - a - Academic institutions both public and private.
  - b - Schools, both public and private, at the elementary and secondary levels.
  - c - Public and free association public libraries.
  - d - Museums.
  - e - Historical societies.
- 3 - The State Education Department and its units:
  - a - Operate within Education Law.
  - b - Are funded by the State legislature for State purposes.
  - c - Are a relatively independent agency in relation to the political process owing to the Regents.

C - Governmental structure as related to the State Library, the Division of Library Development, and the Bureau of School Libraries.

1 - The State Library (which includes the State Library itself and its extension arm, the Division of Library Development) is a unit of the State Education Department. The Organization Chart of the State Education Department on the next page indicates the position of the State Library under:

a - The associate commissioner for cultural education.

b - The assistant commissioner for libraries.

2 - The Bureau of School Libraries is a unit of the State Education Department under (see Organization Chart, page 7):

a - The deputy commissioner for elementary, secondary, and continuing education.

b - The associate commissioner of elementary, secondary, and continuing education.

c - The assistant commissioner for instructional services (General Education).

d - The director of the Division of General Education.

3 - The Division of Library Development includes under its director:

a - The Bureau of Public Library Services with five sections: two for assigned public library systems, one for LSCA, one for institution libraries, and one for audiovisual and auxiliary services.

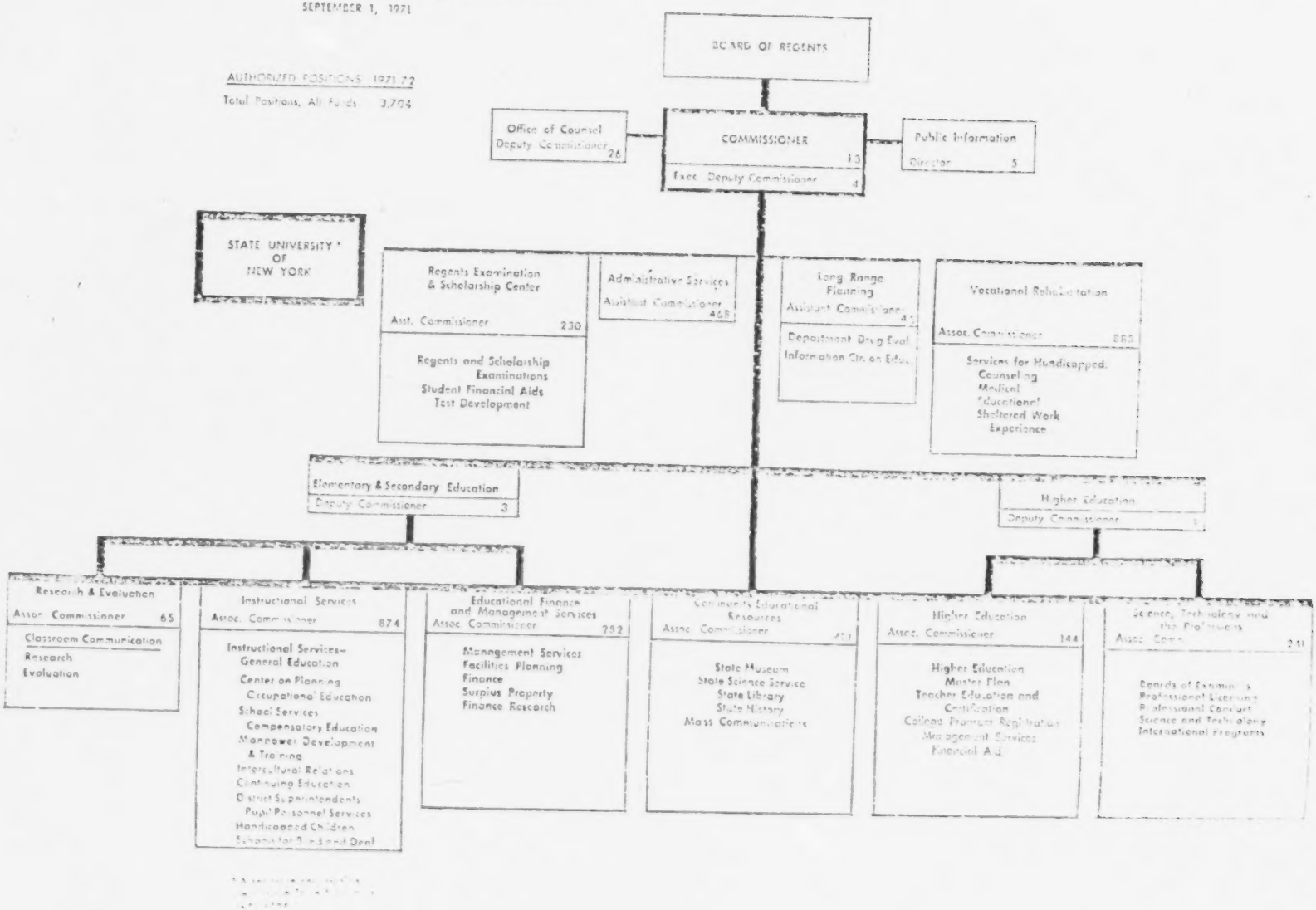
b - The Bureau of Academic and Research Libraries, which includes coordination of the NYSILL (New York State Interlibrary Loan) network, as well as the statewide 3R's program and the 3R's systems.

Department of EDUCATION

SEPTEMBER 1, 1971

AUTHORIZED POSITIONS 1971-72

Total Positions, All Funds 3,704



II. Governmental structure within which libraries, library systems, and networks operate.

A - Governmental structure within which public libraries operate is based on political subdivisions with the power to tax to provide library support for the 703 public libraries serving the residents of the State.

1 - Types of political subdivisions with taxing powers.

a - County.
b - City.
c - Town.
d - Village.
e - School districts.
f - Other bodies with taxing authority.

2 - Legal structure of libraries:

a - Types of public libraries: public and free association.

1) - Municipal public libraries are a unit of government created by a unit with the power to tax.
2) - School district public libraries are based on a school district and created by vote of the school district electorate.
3) - Free association libraries are created by an association and may contract to service a unit of government or a school district.

b - Public and free association libraries are chartered and registered by the Regents.

c - Public and free association libraries are legal entities governed by boards of trustees.

B - Library systems and networks.

1 - Public library systems (see map on page 11).

a - Organization.

1) - Chartered by Regents.
2) - Division of Library Development works with systems in advisory capacity.
3) - Plans of service developed by each system are approved by Commissioner of Education.

b - Typical functions.

1) - Coordination of services and functions through cooperation.
2) - Education and inservice training.
3) - Experimentation and evaluation.
4) - Extension of service to unserved.
5) - Development cooperatively of central library collection and staff.
6) - Interlibrary loan.

c - Structure.

1) - There are 22 chartered systems.
   a) - 99.3 percent (18,112,535) of the population served by public library systems.
   b) - 99.8 percent (47,850 square miles) of the State's land area served by public library systems.
2) - All but 15 of the 703 public libraries of the State are system members.

d - Government.

1) - Three types of public library systems exist under Education Law.

a) - *Consolidated systems* are chartered as a single entity under a board of trustees and all libraries are branches of the main library.

b) - *Federated systems* are created by agreement of the boards of supervisors of the counties involved while the members, legally chartered libraries, retain their own independent boards.

c) - *Cooperative systems* are associations created by agreement of the boards of trustees of the member, chartered libraries, but who as members retain their independent entities.

2) - Cooperative systems' boards of trustees are elected by member library boards, while federated and consolidated systems have boards appointed by their parental government units.

3) - Each library system has a legally designated central library which is responsible for firstline reference and interloan.

2 - Reference and Research Library Resources (3R's) systems (see map on page 12).

a - Organization.

1) - Chartered by Regents.

2) - Division of Library Development works with systems in advisory capacity.

3) - Plans of service are approved by Commissioner of Education.

b - Typical functions.

1) - Coordination of services and functions through cooperation, aimed at the serious library user, students and faculty of institutions of higher education, the professions, and so forth.

2) - Education and inservice training.

3) - Experimentation and evaluation.

4) - Development of inter- and intrainstitutional cooperative ventures.

5) - Interlibrary loan.

c - Structure.

1) - Nine chartered systems earning State aid cover the State.

2) - There are 385 members, made up of academic and research libraries, public library systems, public libraries, hospital libraries.

3) - 3R's systems include only whole public library systems.

d - Government.

1) - Cooperative systems created by libraries of institutions which meet standards of membership.

2) - Trustees elected by membership and include some lay persons from the research community served by the system.

3 - School library systems.

a - Organization.

1) - No regional school library system crossing a single school district's lines.

2) - Study of school libraries now underway.

b - Function.
1) - To be determined by study currently underway.
c - Structure.
1) - To be determined by study currently underway.
2) - Area of service is expected to be based on existing regional Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES).
3) - Libraries are mandated by law in secondary schools, but not in elementary schools.
4) - There are 1,400 (estimated) secondary school libraries.
5) - 83 percent of 2,713 elementary schools have libraries.
d - Government.
1) - To be determined.

4 - Institution library system.
a - Organization.
1) - None. No statewide library institution system has been established.
2) - Such a system has been proposed by the Commissioner's Committee on Library Development report and the Regents position paper on library service.
3) - Legislation to establish such a system has been introduced and no action has been taken.
b - Function.
1) - To reinforce existing library service within larger institutions.
2) - To provide library service to residents of smaller institutions through contractual arrangements with existing libraries and/or library systems.
c - Structure.
1) - One chartered system serving institutions which provide custodial care, habilitation, or rehabilitation throughout the entire State is proposed.
2) - All institutions operated by the State or its political subdivisions, or institutions which receive a significant portion of their operating income from public funds are proposed to be eligible for membership.
d - Government.
1) - It is proposed that the system will be governed by trustees elected by membership.

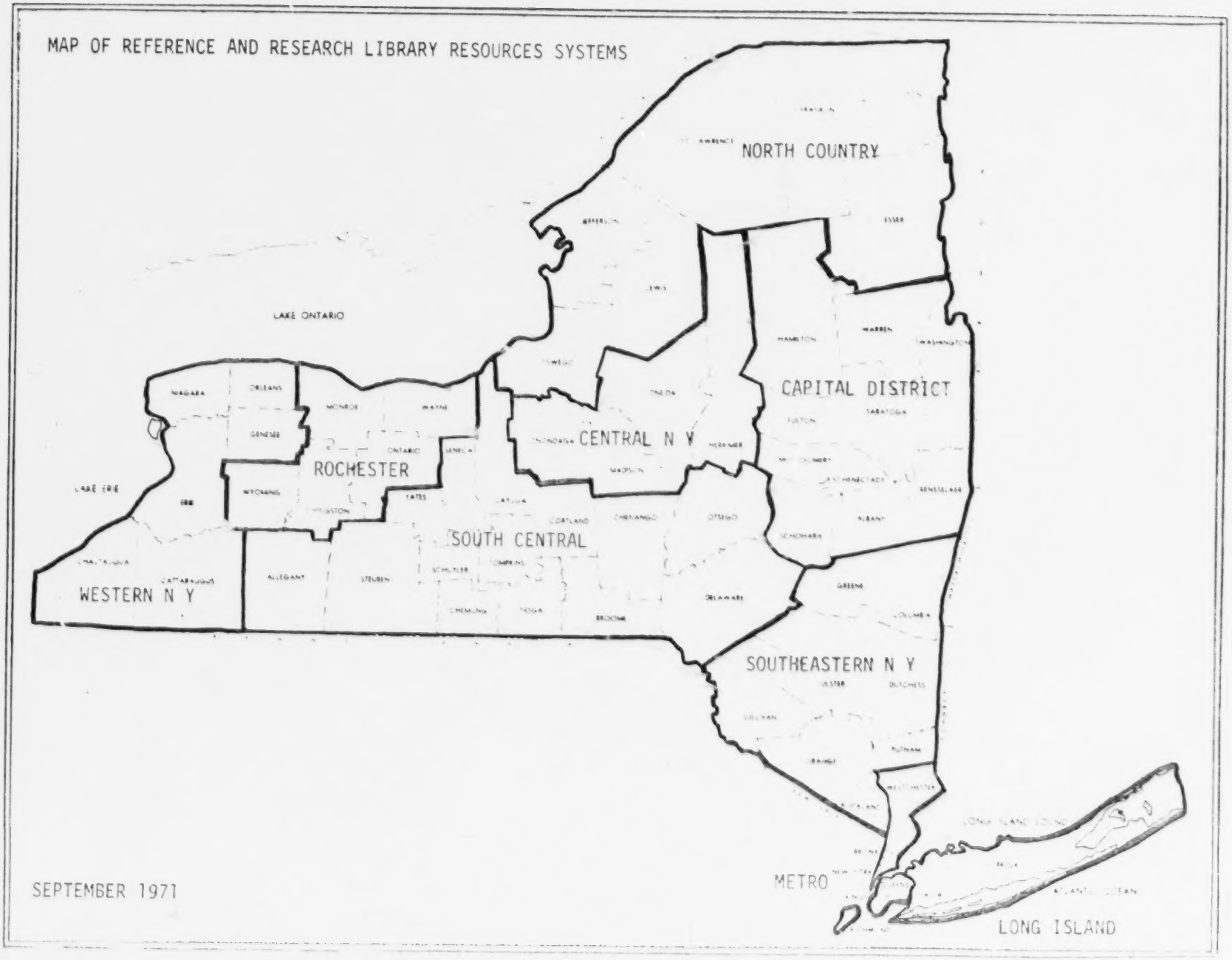
5 - Other formal cooperative or regional relationships.
a - Networks.
1) - NYSILL (New York State Interlibrary Loan) is a statewide network of the public library and 3R's systems providing materials for serious researchers.
2) - ANYLTS (Association of New York Libraries for Technical Services) is chartered by the Regents and is developing, by contract with the State Education Department, a computerized acquisition, cataloging, and processing system for the public libraries. It is expected to start its pilot project about the middle of 1972 and, if successful, all systems will be phased in over a 5-year period.

Location of Public Library Systems in

NEW YORK STATE

The University of the State of New York
The State Education Department
Division of Library Development

Albany - July 1971


MAP OF REFERENCE AND RESEARCH LIBRARY RESOURCES SYSTEMS
NORTH COUNTRY
LAKE ONTARIO
CAPITAL DISTRICT
CENTRAL N Y
ROCHESTER
LAKE ERIE
SOUTH CENTRAL
WESTERN N Y
SOUTHEASTERN N Y
METRO
LONG ISLAND
SEPTEMBER 1971

III. Physical features and geographical boundaries.

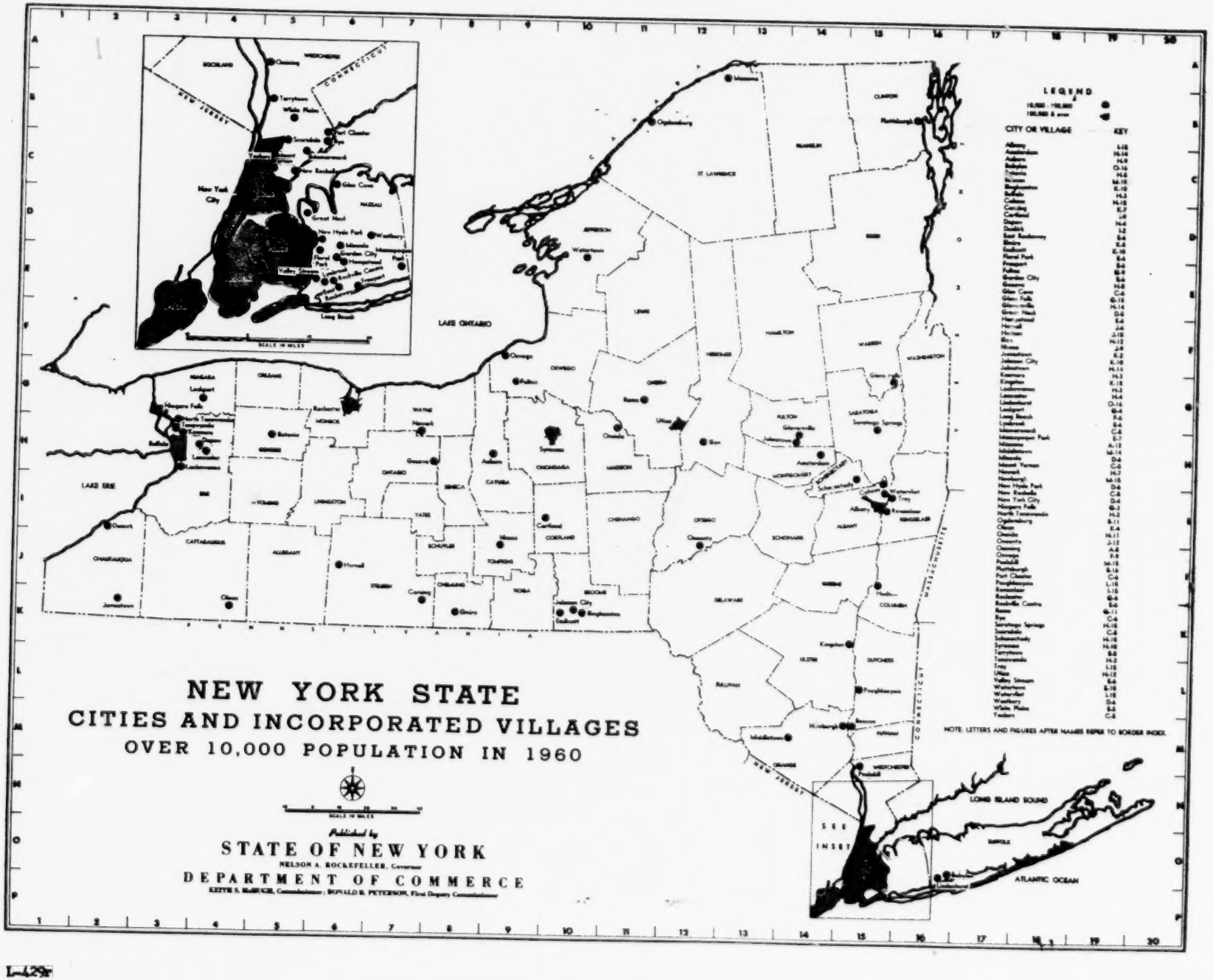
New York State is often thought of by many as being only New York City. Whereas New York City is the major population concentration, it is only a small fraction of the land area. Upstate is the largest area and also contains major metropolitan areas such as Buffalo, Syracuse, and Rochester.

A - Size and boundaries.
- 1 - Size - 47,939 square miles.
- 2 - Boundaries.
  - a - Contiguous to other states only in few areas.
    - 1) - Southern boundary is New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
    - 2) - Eastern boundary is Connecticut, Massachusetts, and part of Vermont, water of Long Island Sound, Atlantic Ocean, and Lake Champlain.
    - 3) - Northern boundary is Canada and water of Lake Ontario and part of St. Lawrence River.
    - 4) - Western boundary is largely Lake Erie and Pennsylvania.

B - Transportation system.
- 1 - Waterways were a historical primary travel route; rivers, lakes, and canal systems covered the State, and roads often were developed in relation to these.
- 2 - Major ports developed into the two major cities of the State, New York City on the Atlantic and Buffalo on Lake Erie.
- 3 - Highways are today the major method of ground transportation.
  - a - The main New York State Thruway goes north from New York City to Albany and west from Albany to Buffalo and south along Lake Erie to Pennsylvania.
  - b - The Berkshire Spur branches off from slightly south of Albany to Massachusetts.
  - c - The Northway branches north from Albany to the Canadian border (the North Country).
  - d - I-81 runs north to Canada and south to Pennsylvania through Binghamton from Syracuse.
  - e - Route 17 runs from New York City to Pennsylvania along the southern edge (the Southern Tier) and is being upgraded to major arterial status through Appalachian Regional Development Act funding.
- 4 - Airline systems cover the State, primarily by Allegheny Airlines.
- 5 - Railways are relatively unused for passenger transportation, but passenger lines operate from New York City north to Albany and west to Buffalo, an authorized Amtrak line.
  - a - There is a heavy concentration of commuter railway lines in the New York City metropolitan area of Long Island and Westchester County.
- 6 - Long-distance bus lines serve most cities in the State.

C - Special physical features.
    1 - Mountains.
        a - Major mountain chains, the Allegany Plateau to the south and the Adirondacks to the north, are largely sparsely settled areas, mostly either wilderness, especially the Adirondacks, or poverty stricken agricultual areas with only small industrial pockets.
        b - Less rugged mountainous areas, the Catskills and the Taconics, are popular and well-developed winter and summer resort areas, although relatively sparsely settled by permanent residents.

D - Regional relationships.
    1 - New York State contains 14 counties which are considered a part of Appalachia under definitions of the Appalachian Regional Development Act.
        a - Allegany.
        b - Broome.
        c - Cattaraugus.
        d - Chautauqua.
        e - Chemung.
        f - Chenango.
        g - Cortland.
        h - Delaware.
        i - Otsego.
        j - Schoharie.
        k - Schuyler.
        l - Steuben.
        m - Tioga.
        n - Tompkins.


LEGEND
CITY OR VILLAGE
KEY
NOTE: LETTERS AND FIGURES AFTER NAMES REFER TO BORDER INDEX
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
LONG ISLAND SOUND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SEE INSET
CONNECTICUT
NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK STATE
CITIES AND INCORPORATED VILLAGES
OVER 10,000 POPULATION IN 1960
Published by
STATE OF NEW YORK
NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

L-429r

IV. The people of the State.

The people of New York State are highly diverse in ethnic background as a result of New York City being a major port of entry for immigration. Additionally, as the largest concentrated city in the Nation and the major financial center of the country, people are drawn to the city as residents as well as visitors.

A - Population.
1 - Total - 18,241,266. [Source: 1970 census, corrected]
2 - Rural - 2,634,481 (14.4 percent). [Source: 1970 census, uncorrected]
3 - Urban - 15,602,486 (85.6 percent). [Source: 1970 census, uncorrected]

B - Population centers. [Sources: Population, 1970 census; Percentage Nonwhite, 1971 NYS Statistical Yearbook]
1 - Standard metropolitan areas are:

Name	Population	Percentage Nonwhite
a - Albany-Schenectady-Troy	721,910	3.7 percent
b - Binghamton	268,328	1.3 percent
c - Buffalo	1,349,211	8.8 percent
d - New York City	11,571,899	18.0 percent
e - Rochester	882,667	7.0 percent
f - Syracuse	636,507	4.4 percent
g - Utica-Rome	340,670	2.5 percent

C - Student population.
1 - Elementary and secondary - 4,273,303.
2 - College and university (full-time) - 478,380.

D - Per capita income, average (1970) - $4,797.

E - Average number of monthly recipients of public and medical assistance - 1,706,488 (January-July 1971).

V. Organizations affecting library service.

Many organizations and units within government and without, within the library field and without, affect library service in New York State.

A - Political and governmental.
1 - Regents of The University of the State of New York.
2 - State Education Department.
3 - State government.
a - The Governor.
b - Legislature.
c - Division of the Budget.
d - Agencies operating institutions such as Departments of Mental Health and Correctional Services.
e - Local governments, school districts, college and university administrations.
f - Library boards of trustees and library governing bodies.

B - Professional or concerned lay groups.
1 - New York Library Association.
2 - Library Trustees Foundation of New York State.
3 - Friends of the Library and other concerned groups.
4 - Boards and staffs of libraries.

VI. Constraints and limitations affecting library service.

Limitations and constraints are inherent in any structure or organization simply because other structures or organizations impinge by existing. Additional constraints exist because of pressures within structures and organizations, and it is these that are considered here.

A - Financial.

1 - Federal funding for LSCA is variable from year to year; often it is late in the fiscal year before the amount is known. In addition, the program is funded at a low level and provides inadequate funds to meet all goals of the Library Services and Construction Act.

2 - State finances are in a critical economic situation, and programs are being held to the level of last year's budget, allowing no growth or cost of living factor.

3 - Local level finances are also critical, with taxpayers in "revolt" and costs of government increasing.

4 - In 1970, the average public library expenditure per capita, exclusive of capital expenditures, was $6.34, for a total of $115,124,575 from all sources. There is, however, a tremendous range of per capita expenditures at the local level ranging from much less than a dollar to several times the average.

B - Legal.

1 - The Federal Library Services and Construction Act and the Federal Regulations concerning it require the meeting of certain requirements, limit the use of funds to certain purposes, and set general parameters of use.

2 - Education Law and other State laws again set the general parameters within which libraries and systems must operate, the standards and requirements they must meet, and set the legal structure.

3 - Local laws and laws affecting the local library set the parameters, the structure, and the requirements to be met.

C - Political.

1 - At all levels of government the problems of priorities, pressures, agreement, compromise, and other realities of the American political system affect libraries in their funding, development, functions, and areas of service. This is a part of the pattern of American government and must be accepted and worked within.

D - Resources.

1 - Staff limitations, especially in view of the existing economic situation, are a very real limitation strongly affecting library services at all levels and which result from financial constraints and inability to find qualified personnel.

2 - Other units of government and other agencies must often be depended on for services of a specialized nature, which may create delays or cause other problems.

3 - A major lack, especially at the local and State level, is adequate library physical facilities.

a - A new State Library building is now under construction.

b - Many public libraries are planning new construction, but lack the funds to build.

GOALS

"Any State resident, regardless of age, has a right to convenient free access to local libraries to meet his needs."[10] This is the basic principle, the end goal, of library service for the State of New York. This statement by the Regents of the University of the State of New York seems a simple one, but the implications of this basic principle are nothing less than a total plan of library service covering users of every age, varieties of physical capability, every geographical area, every level of intelligence, in all aspects of their lives where they might need the informational, educational, and cultural services, materials, and functions of any type of library.

Furthermore, this must be an ever-changing plan for an unending need. Not only are the methods of information delivery and the format of library materials changing, but we can expect these will continue to change as new technologies are developed and added to or replace existing ones. At the same time the informational and educational needs of people will continue to change as new problems arise, old problems gain or lose importance, and the interests and life styles of people change. To believe that people will not have informational, educational, and cultural needs, or that these needs will be satisfied only by computerized data banks, structured education, and pictures on screens is to deny the diversity and variety of the American people and their intellect.

As the table of contents and the index give access to the information in a book, so do the library and the librarian provide access to information in a multiplicity of forms: books, pamphlets, periodicals, films, microforms, recordings, photographs, tapes, and all forms of recorded information for the informational and educational needs, both work-related and self-developmental, of all people.

Because no single library contains or could contain everything that a library user might require, New York has created and is continuing to develop a formal, statewide interlibrary loan network. This network, known as the NYSILL (New York State Interlibrary Loan) network, is the basis of cooperative action within the State of the public, academic, and research libraries. In time it may be expected that all 703 public libraries, 22 public library systems, 230 college and university libraries, nine reference and research library systems, 1,400 secondary school libraries,and the multitude of elementary school, medical, institution, business, and other libraries will in some degree form a part of or be connected to this network, making possible through NYSILL a way of calling upon all available library resources in the State as needed.

NYSILL is the primary example of the way in which cooperative networks of libraries are being developed. The success of this overall network, the 22 well-established public library systems, and the nine developing Reference and Research Library Resources systems (known as the 3R's systems) have led

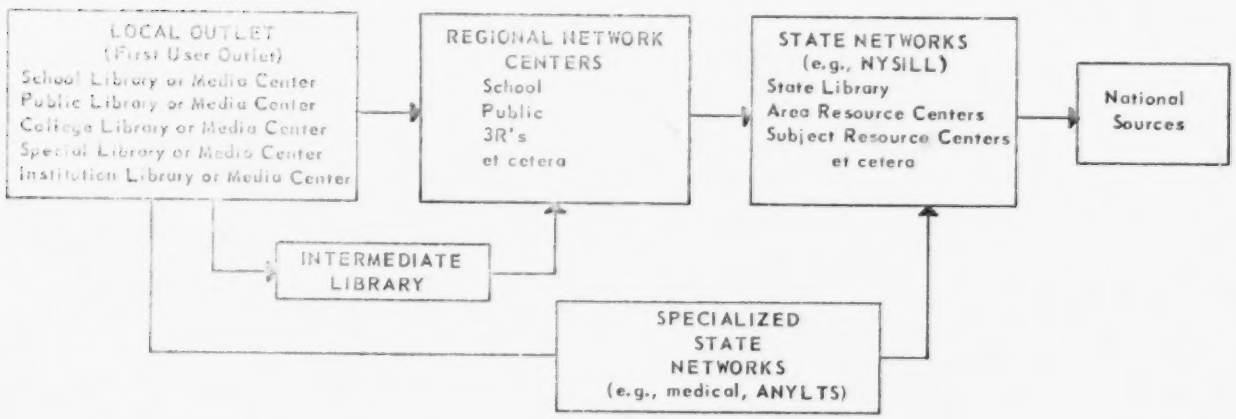
[10] *Ibid.*, p.7.

the Regents to state that "Statewide library networks constitute the most efficient means to provide quality user service."[11] The Regents also "...believe the central principle for a library program for New York State should be the further development of an integrated network of libraries..."[12]

In the further development of library services through networks of systems, types of users and libraries must be considered. Because users have specific needs, distinct and identifiable types of libraries have evolved to meet these needs, including public, school, academic (community college, college, and university), special (business and organization), and institutional libraries. Of these, the public library alone is open to all for any purpose. Therefore, in order to make, insofar as possible, the maximum use of these diverse resources for the maximum number of people, the development of systems and networks of libraries is the chosen method of providing "convenient free access to local libraries" for "any State resident, regardless of age...to meet his needs."[13]

How a library user might tie into the system and network levels to get the information and/or materials needed for his specific purpose is shown by the following chart:

REFERENCE AND INTERLIBRARY LOAN NETWORK[14]
(FOR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND TRANSFER)



The above chart suggests how requests might flow in a statewide program of reference and interlibrary loan networks serving the information retrieval and transfer function.
(An intermediate library is, for the purposes of this diagram, a geographically convenient library, whose resources are greater than that of the initial local outlet, but less than that of the regional network center, i.e., having intermediate strength, and therefore an appropriate resource for filling some interlibrary requests before sending such requests through the regional network center.)

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[11] *Ibid.*, p.8.
[12] *Ibid.*, p.8.
[13] *Ibid.*, p.7.
[14] *Ibid.*, p.23.

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITIES

General priorities in relation to programs cannot be stated in precise terms. Because library service for all residents of the State must cover a variety of types of libraries, library systems, and networks it is necessary to move ahead on a balanced front, keeping all the diverse components abreast of each other insofar as possible.

Furthermore, the complete library service program must be flexible and adaptable, to permit changes in circumstances and constraints that may develop unexpectedly to be dealt with. Moving the parts as may be best in terms of total program is a necessary ingredient of any plan.

Objectives are placed under five headings. These are developed from the basic components of library service to all residents and dealt with within an arbitrary division of components.

1 - Objectives to meet the needs of the user of public libraries are considered first because this is the library of the general public and because the public library systems are the oldest and most developed.

2 - Objectives to meet the needs of the user of academic and research libraries; the college and university libraries; and the special libraries, devoted to the specific and limited interests of the business or organization supporting them. These libraries are part of the operative but still forming and developing Reference and Research Library Resources systems, known as the 3R's systems.

3 - Objectives to meet the needs of the user of the institution libraries, the resident of a health, welfare, or correctional institution. The proposed institution library system to serve those confined in such institutions is waiting for legislative approval of the bill that will create such system.

4 - Objectives to meet the needs of the user of school libraries at both elementary and secondary levels. A statewide survey at the State level is presently being conducted to provide accurate information for planning of school library programs.

5 - Objectives for the State Library and its Division of Library Development in its role of coordinating, integrating, providing leadership, evaluating, and planning library service. The State level services are ultimately for the benefit of individuals, but the primary users are likely to be libraries or library systems.

General criteria for the choice of priorities covering all objectives are as follows:

1 - Priorities of the State and the Regents as related to libraries.

2 - Federal priorities under the Library Services and Construction Act.

3 - Need in relation to users to maintain or increase level of service available.

4 - On-going programs in their various phases of implementation.

5 - Timing of objectives in relation to total program.

6 - Possibilities and probabilities in relation to the present economic situation, fiscal constraints at the State and local levels, and the low level of Federal funding.

Some objectives are so related to other objectives that they may all be moving forward together, or parts of one may have to wait until a part of another reaches a certain point of development. Priorities, as a result, cannot be considered fixed in place and immovable for the total program.

Types of Priorities

Certain types of priorities have been established within programs dealing with specific components. Some of these are:

I. Funding priorities.

A - Funding at the State level has priorities stated by the Regents in Position Paper No. 8, *Library Service*.
1 - Development of cooperative systems and networks.
a - Including provision for adequate resources and services in key libraries providing regional service.
2 - Research, evaluation, experimentation, and demonstration in innovative and effective library service patterns and programs.
3 - Library education and manpower development.
4 - Library building construction.

II. Program priorities.

A - Programs and projects within the frame of total library service.
1 - No one type of program may be allowed to absorb all resources, but all move forward in balanced fashion.
2 - Primary budgeting of funds be done through:
a - Federal allotment with allocation of amounts for various priorities as stated in Annual Program Statement for the Library Services and Construction Act.
b - State budget, including departmental budget and local assistance budget.
c - Local budgets as reflected in project applications for LSCA grants.

B - LSCA funding under Title I will be used for programs for:
1 - Improvement of public library service and elimination of inadequacies with emphasis on outreach to the disadvantaged, deprived, educationally handicapped, and those in minority groups.
2 - Extension of public library service to those lacking practical access to existing outlets, due to geography or distance.
3 - Improvement of library service in State institutions.
4 - Expanding and improving service to the blind and those unable to use conventional printed materials.

5 - Strengthening metropolitan public libraries which serve as regional resource centers.
6 - Strengthening the State Library and its extension services.

C - LSCA funds and existing resources and services will be integrated wherever possible, with flexibility of planning to compensate for variations in type, size, and level of development of libraries.
1 - State level program with personnel and services provided at the State level for statewide library development.
2 - Applicant-initiated projects developed by an eligible applicant in an LSCA grant application.
a - Under a given program objective.
b - Evaluated competitively by the State agency.

III. Construction priorities.

A - LSCA funds under Title II will be allotted for construction projects under the following priorities:

1 - Types of projects.
a - Projects of regional importance; central libraries and system headquarters.
b - Projects in metropolitan areas (over 150,000 population).
c - Projects for main libraries serving populations over 10,000 that serve a key role within a system and give free direct access in accordance with the system Plan of Service.
d - Projects for small libraries serving a population under 10,000 that meet State registration standards and represent sound planning for total library service within the system area.
e - Projects for branch libraries in communities serving over 50,000, but under 150,000, having adequate main library buildings.
2 - Buildings in disadvantaged areas (i.e., those in areas under the Appalachian Regional Development Act, the Economic Development Act, Model Cities, or where census data show an area with major concentrations of the poor, nonwhite, non-English speaking, undereducated, and other valid indicators) are automatically given priority within their priority category.

In the following section, "Objectives," each statement of an objective has been built on recognized need. These needs are documented in the previously noted studies: *Emerging Library Systems* and the *Report of the Commissioner of Education's Committee on Library Development*. The Regents' Position Paper, *Library Service*, develops policies and procedures which are the foundation for the "Objectives" section.

I. Public library program.

To meet user needs of the general public by improving, developing, strengthening, and extending public library services.

A - Service to the disadvantaged.

1 - Employ State and Federal aid in the most effective methods to improve, expand, and strengthen public library service to meet user needs and further extend library service to the disadvantaged.

a - Needs.

1) - Disadvantaged persons are usually nonusers of libraries, often functionally illiterate, and alienated from establishment agencies (including libraries among many others). They may be non-English speaking, or geographically or culturally isolated and have special library needs relevant to their situation.

a) - 12.7 percent of the State population meets the Office of Economic Opportunity definition of poor, which indicates some magnitude of the problem. Most of the disadvantaged are concentrated in urban ghettos, but they are also found in rural areas, suburbs, on Indian reservations, and scattered in poverty-pockets throughout the State.

b) - Disadvantaged persons must be sought out and shown that they need and can use libraries.

c) - Special kinds of staff, programs, materials, and services are required to meet needs of the disadvantaged.

d) - Library services for the disadvantaged are very expensive, requiring great emphasis on audiovisual materials and additional staff that works out in the community rather than in the library.

e) - Innovative and experimental programs, carefully planned and evaluated, with adequate time to develop an impact on the population served, must be developed to meet special needs.

f) - Funds are not available in the magnitude required and are not expected to be available from either State, Federal, or local levels. Therefore, it is necessary to continue experimental and innovative programs in an effort to identify possible solutions which can be afforded and develop these on a broader basis.

g) - The problems of identifying and clearly directing relevant services to the disadvantaged are extensive.

i) - The disadvantaged are scattered throughout the total population and area of the State, with certain obvious areas of concentration such as inner city ghettos.

ii) - Variations in kinds and degrees of "disadvantage" are almost uncountable and require different approaches. The black ghetto resident and the black migrant worker are both disadvantaged, but library materials and programs which are useful and relevant are very different for each.

b - Priority and criteria for choice.

1) - Library service to the disadvantaged is a major priority at the State level and is an on-going program. Funds primarily available for the purpose are Federal funds; such funds must be apportioned among many purposes, and the level of funds available varies annually.

a) - In the first year under the new act, total grant applications for service projects to the disadvantaged exceeded all LSCA funds made available to New York State. In recognition of the importance of this program, approximately one-half of New York State's Title I money was devoted to this single objective.

b) - Under Title II of LSCA, a project in a disadvantaged area moves to top priority in its category.

2) - Criteria for project choice are applied with some flexibility in recognition of the fact that all public library systems are eligible to apply. In order to permit the particular needs and circumstances of different localities to be met most effectively, the program development of each system must be evaluated in light of the varying local situations. In general the following criteria are applied:

a) - On-going projects of proven value which continue to meet criteria originally applied will receive priority.

i) - Even when funds are limited, every attempt will be made to continue good projects at the preceding year's level of funding. Increases will be dependent on overall availability of funds.

b) - New projects will be judged competitively, with priority given to those projects which reflect to the greatest extent the following criteria:

i) - Location where there is greatest need, as, for example, in metropolitan cities with large proportions of the disadvantaged.

ii) - Experimentation and innovation, especially when innovative projects can be repeated elsewhere.

iii) - Maximum impact in relation to projected expenditure.

iv) - Evidence of being well planned, based on solid data and documentation, showing good system and local library support and backup, and meeting specific needs.

v) - Degree to which there is a demonstrated direct service orientation.

c) - Any system may apply for and receive a basic project grant of a specified amount for materials to be used with the disadvantaged.

c - Relationship to basic goal: to meet library needs of disadvantaged residents of the State and make library services psychologically more accessible.

d - Methods of implementing: by promoting the outreach and eliminating the inadequacies of the public library for persons who have educational, socioeconomic, cultural, or other disadvantages that prevent them from receiving the benefits of library services designed for persons without such disadvantages and

who, for that reason, require specially designed library services. Specific programs will be developed at the public library system level.

e - Methods of evaluation: narrative reports, statistics on users, people reached, materials loaned, number of special programs and attendance, reports on methods and procedures used that were most valuable, copies of publicity put out and received, and other information in relation to special aspects of project.

B - Service to the blind and physically handicapped unable to use conventional printed library materials.

1 - Employ State and Federal aid in the most effective methods to improve, expand, and strengthen public library service to meet user needs and further extend library service to the blind and physically handicapped.

a - Needs.

1) - Blind and some physically handicapped persons cannot use conventional printed library materials, but require materials in braille, large print, phonorecordings, or tape cassettes.

2) - Special equipment such as tape cassette players, record players with particular speeds, and adaptors to meet specific disabilities as needed, are required for use of the types of materials needed by such persons.

3) - A special purpose system to provide these materials is required. Public libraries are excellent primary access points, but are not usable for, or cannot meet, all needs of these people and cannot maintain an adequate collection of the range of materials for the limited clientele within their normal constituencies. The New York State Library, Library for the Blind and The New York Public Library, Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped are such special purpose systems serving all the people of New York State on a regional basis.

b - Priority and criteria for choice.

1) - Program is on-going and to be maintained at same (or higher) level of State and Federal funding.

c - Relationship to basic goal: to provide users who are blind or handicapped in using normal printed material access to needed library materials.

d - Methods of implementing: by extending and improving library service to persons who are blind or physically handicapped in such ways as to be unable to read or use conventional materials. Service will be provided through the New York State Library, Library for the Blind and The New York Public Library, Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

e - Methods of evaluation: narrative and statistical reports showing types of services performed and offered, counts of circulation and use of materials, materials prepared for special user requirements, and other valid instruments of measurement related to such programs.

C - Development of metropolitan libraries to strengthen their information, reference, and research functions.

1 - Establish an intersystem acquisition, cataloging, and processing program to serve initially metropolitan library systems. Ultimately, it is expected that this program would be expanded to include all public library systems, and such development would take cognizance of national developments in the catalog, data, and processing fields.

a - Needs.

1) - Technical services are functions that can be largely computerized, but developmental and planning costs as well as implementing costs are beyond any single public library system's financial capability.

2) - Technical services are functions that decrease in cost as volume increases when done on a large scale basis and taking advantage of all economies possible to a large volume operation. Decreased costs in this field should make available funds for needed more direct user services.

3) - Intersystem, computerized technical services are expected to provide additional spin-offs in development of bibliographic information banks, greater standardization of and easier access to bibliographic information, increased and more accessible administrative data on technical services functions for accounting, statistical, recordkeeping, and other such purposes for more efficient operation and more effective use of available funds.

b - Priority and criteria for choice: This is an on-going program (ANYLTS, Association of New York Libraries for Technical Services) that is expected to be in pilot operation before the end of 1972. Priority in relation to funding is expected to decrease as systems are phased in and volume increases and the project begins to earn. This project is expected to become self-supporting when all public library systems are phased into the program. As the benefits and savings expected to be realized will be important statewide to systems and libraries and result in better service to the user, this project has a major priority presently among the metropolitan library objectives. LSCA Title I funds are being used to develop this project at the State level for statewide service.

c - Relationship to basic goal: will improve service and access for user through improved methods of acquiring, preparing, and making available materials and by development of bibliographic data banks providing better access to resources.

d - Methods of implementing:

1) - To have pilot project in operation before the end of 1972.

2) - Dependent on outcome of pilot project, to phase in all library systems over a planned period of 5 years.

3) - To have project self-supporting when in full operation if projected volume is reached.

e - Methods of evaluation:

1) - Measure progress against timetables and operating schedules developed.

2) - Measure cost estimates against actual costs in relation to volume of service.

3) - Develop questionnaire (or other information gathering device) to indicate degree of user satisfaction and felt benefits of program.

4) - Measure services actually provided against proposals in relation to costs and level of self-support and operational volume.

2 - Stimulate provision of adequate reference/information personnel to strengthen metropolitan libraries and central libraries of a system.

a - Needs.

1) - Increased information and research requests are finding system central (backup) libraries inadequately staffed to meet demands.

2) - Higher educational levels and increased information needs of users demanding more sophisticated library services require qualified and well trained reference/information staff. Insufficient and inadequate staffs are not able to provide service at required levels in either quantity or quality.

b - Priority and criteria for choice: This is an on-going program and priority has been given in that any library system may apply for and receive a grant for additional reference/information personnel. Amount is limited for each grant.

c - Relationship to basic goal: provides greater accessibility to information according to needs of user.

d - Method of implementing: by providing an annual grant, within stated cost limitations, to any public library system applying, to hire and pay a trained professional reference/information librarian and clerical assistant. Seventy-five percent of time must be devoted to direct public service. By stimulating provision of permanent improved reference and information service through annual grant program that demonstrates improvement through added personnel.

e - Methods of evaluation:

1) - Require narrative report showing how additional personnel are used in relation to overall reference and information service.

2) - Require report showing how time of additional personnel is allotted.

3) - Require report showing how reference and information service to users has been improved.

4) - Program will be successful if at the end of the program the board of trustees determines that the position should be continued on a permanent basis.

3 - Strengthen, improve, and develop metropolitan library service by provision of added library materials and funds for development.

a - Needs.

1) - Central libraries of systems serve to support and back up system services to member libraries and/or branch libraries. Some of these libraries (listed on page 29) serve beyond their normal constituencies and need to be reimbursed for such activities, but all need to be strengthened to fulfill a major materials support role in the system program.

2) - Inadequate central library materials collections are unable to provide sufficient support and backup to member and/or branch libraries for basic materials required within the system.

3) - The Research Libraries of The New York Public Library are a major resource at the State level and at the national level, being unique collections. Primary financial support is from endowments and is no longer adequate to meet the demands made by users.

4) - Major metropolitan libraries are key parts of any network and need to be strengthened to meet demands upon them.

b - Priority and criteria for choice: These are on-going programs necessary to provision of library services through systems and networks for the State. Continued development, improvement, and strengthening of system and statewide service are dependent on continuance of these programs.

c - Relationship to basic goal: These libraries provide levels of accessibility, depending on uniqueness of material sought, for local users at area and statewide levels beyond the local library limitations.

d - Methods of implementing:

1) - Central Book Aid is provided for system-designated central libraries by State funds to build central library print collections (book and microform) of adult nonfiction to 100,000 volumes. All systems presently eligible for this program have now completed the basic program and are in the maintenance program of acquisition of 3,000 volumes per year through State funding on a matching basis. A bill now in the legislature proposes an increase to 3,500 volumes and expansion to all systems.

2) - All central libraries of systems receive State funds for central library development in the amount of 5 cents per capita for system population served, but not less than $15,000 per year. Funds are used in accordance with system-approved 10-year plan. Additional funding is being sought from the legislature to increase program to 12 cents per capita with a minimum of $45,000.

3) - The Research Libraries of The New York Public Library play a vitally important and unique role in the total State library networks. The strength of this library must be maintained as it is a keystone to the effectiveness of research library services throughout the State. An increase of $975,000 in State aid has been recommended in the Regents legislative program for 1972-73.

4) - Efforts of the American Library Association and other organizations such as the Urban Library Trustees Council for Federal support under LSCA of metropolitan libraries will be supported and reinforced through professional contacts of the State Library. Recommendations will be made for such action, especially in relation to The Research Libraries of The New York Public Library.

e - Methods of evaluation:

1) - Central Book Aid program was studied in the system evaluation *Emerging Library Systems*. It is expected that this will be done again in the next statewide evaluation study.

2) - Central Library Development fund annual applications are reviewed in relation to their 10-year plans, developed and submitted by the library system and central library together. These plans and the annual program must be approved at the State level. It is expected this program will also be included in the next statewide evaluation study.

3) - In view of the critical financial situation of The Research Libraries of The New York Public Library, their deficit has reached such proportions that hours of service, and even the continuing existence of some of the special collections (such as the Lincoln Center of the Performing Arts Library), are only being assured through gifts and publicly-supported fundraising projects. The situation is such that evaluation can be made on the basis of survival of the institution and its parts. Without this library the whole State network concept is threatened. Further evaluation is being made by users who are donating money and effort, such as the unprecedented Dance Gala benefit program involving dancers of the highest international status who donated their performances to provide funds to keep open the Lincoln Center library. This is evaluation at the gut level, and reports and statistics are pale in comparison.

SYSTEM	CENTRAL LIBRARY(IES)
BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY	Brooklyn Public Library
BUFFALO AND ERIE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY	Buffalo and Erie County Public Library
CHAUTAUQUA-CATTARAUGUS LIBRARY SYSTEM	Jamestown, James Prendergast Free Library Olean Public Library
CHEMUNG SOUTHERN TIER LIBRARY SYSTEM	Elmira, Steele Memorial Library of Chemung County Corning Public Library
CLINTON-ESSEX-FRANKLIN LIBRARY	Plattsburg Public Library
FINGER LAKES LIBRARY SYSTEM	Ithaca, Tompkins County Public Library
FOUR COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM	Binghamton Public Library
MID-HUDSON LIBRARIES	Poughkeepsie, Adriance Memorial Library
MID-YORK LIBRARY SYSTEM	Utica Public Library Rome, Jervis Library Association
MOHAWK VALLEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	Schenectady County Public Library
NASSAU LIBRARY SYSTEM	Levittown Public Library East Meadow Public Library
THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	Mid-Manhattan Library
NIOGA LIBRARY SYSTEM	Niagara Falls Public Library Lockport Public Library
NORTH COUNTRY LIBRARY SYSTEM	Ogdensburg Public Library Watertown, Roswell P. Flower Memorial Library
ONONDAGA LIBRARY SYSTEM	Syracuse Public Library
PIONEER LIBRARY SYSTEM	Rochester Public Library
QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY	Queens Borough Public Library
RAMAPO CATSKILL LIBRARY SYSTEM	Newburgh Free Library
SOUTHERN ADIRONDACK LIBRARY SYSTEM	Glens Falls, Crandall Free Library
SUFFOLK COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SYSTEM	Huntington Public Library Patchogue Library
UPPER HUDSON LIBRARY FEDERATION	Albany Public Library
WESTCHESTER LIBRARY SYSTEM	Mount Vernon Public Library

D - Improvement of public library systems to meet increased user needs requiring more sophisticated library service in public library systems and their member libraries by increased funding, planning, program development, and construction of physical facilities.

1 - Meet increased and more demanding user needs for more sophisticated library services by improving and strengthening public library systems through increased funding.

a - Needs.

1) - Users and demand have increased, causing public libraries to require a greater volume of system services.

2) - Many users are more highly educated or are disadvantaged and require more sophisticated and specialized library services. More sophisticated and more specialized services and programs requiring a higher level of service and materials thus are required of the system by the member library.

3) - Libraries are reaching out to nonusers, especially among the disadvantaged, and need more audiovisual materials and special competencies from the systems to reach and serve nonusers.

4) - Library service for children traditionally has been one of the major responsibilities of the public library, and will be continued. Pilot studies may be conducted and evaluated for the assessment of strengths and weaknesses of both public and school libraries in regard to possible future patterns of service for children.

5) - Population shifts, higher educational levels, a broader range of the general public reached by public libraries, and changes in kinds, levels, and volume of services have assisted in increasing local funding levels, lowering the ratio of State aid at the system level to member library local funding. Member libraries have grown, usually with the help of the system, but the systems cannot grow to meet the member library needs because of static funding.

6) - Service patterns and library programs are changing, but the systems cannot afford the needed additional services and variety of materials required by member libraries to meet such changes.

7) - The present financial crisis at local levels is forcing the member libraries to cut back on materials, staff, and hours open, requiring more assistance from the systems as user demands are not lessening.

8) - Professional and nonprofessional library staff members and library trustees need continuing education programs in new techniques of library service, new technological developments affecting library service, changing patterns of library service, especially in relation to emerging or developing user needs, library outreach to the disadvantaged and nonusers, and to assist them in providing a better quality of library service.

b - Priority and criteria for choice: This is a major priority in relation to public library systems. The Regents, the New York Library Association, and the State Library agency agree this priority is a special concern as it affects all system member libraries, serving 99.3 percent of the State population.

c - Relationship to basic goal: User needs are not being adequately met, and access is being limited in materials, services, and hours open because of decreasing adequacy of funding.

d - Method of implementing: by passage of legislation in 1973 to increase and modify the public library system State aid formula.

e - Method of evaluation: Objective is met by passage of legislation, and objective may be evaluated as met successfully if legislation is passed.

2 - Develop statewide program of planning for library systems through State consultant services.

a - Needs.

1) - Planning by each system for future system development and services is needed to maximize use of existing and especially any expanded future State funding.

2) - Developing of standards of service, staffing, materials, physical facilities, and financial support for each system and its members to develop an equalization of library services at a base level for all users is needed to provide adequacy of local service and incentives for excellence of service.

3) - Developing of systemwide plans for the future is needed in relation to:

a) - Assuring an adequate area library within 30 minutes of almost all State residents.

b) - Creating equitable methods of reimbursement for libraries serving beyond their primary constituency.

c) - Development of physical facilities to meet systemwide priorities.

d) - Full utilization of the new educational technologies.

e) - Management techniques such as systems analysis, research model building, and so forth, requiring high level State consultant staff expertise.

4) - Developing of system competency in relation to programs for member libraries:

a) - In areas of public need and interest such as the Right to Read, external degree, drug abuse, ecology, and career education.

b) - In areas of special user and nonuser needs such as the disadvantaged, the aged and other particular age groups, those released from institutions to outpatient status, the non-English speaking, students, and others as local circumstances indicate.

b - Priority and criteria for choice: Planning for the future with the systems and their members should have a high priority, but present State level staff limitations in the Division of Library Development are such that the few remaining public library consultants cannot presently handle the necessary advisory, consultative, and coordinative requirements of such a program. The alternatives would be to:

1) - Provide regional planning seminars through contract with an outside agency.

2) - Encourage the systems to do this alone.

3) - Add staff for this purpose to the Division of Library Development.

The first alternative is not feasible because of:

a) - Unavailability of funds.
b) - Division of Library Development consultants would still have to be involved because of the need for statewide compatibility of such planning and reasonable statewide complementary standardization.

The second alternative would still require involvement of State consultant staff for the reasons given above. In addition the systems are overloaded and under financial pressure, and their staffs cannot take on such a program under present circumstances.

The third alternative of adding staff to the Division of Library Development is, owing to the State fiscal crisis, difficult at this time because of the freezing of all vacant positions as well as the difficulty of hiring qualified staff at present salary levels.

This program will require delay in implementing until such time as present constraints are eased.

Priority for this program is high, but in light of existing financial constraints and staff limitations, implementation may be delayed. Continuing attention will be focused on this important need.

c - Relationship to basic goal: to improve access through adequate area libraries, and to improve and equalize library service to meet user needs through development of viable standards and planned priorities.

d - Methods of implementing:

1) - Development of guidelines and outlines by the Division of Library Development staff together with available planning experts in other departmental units.

2) - Development of divisional task forces to work with systems and local level personnel.

a) - Addition of new staff to the Division of Library Development with needed qualities and knowledge.

b) - Development of organizational pattern in the Division of Library Development to implement task force approach.

3) - Passage of legislation for increased funding at system level to relieve pressures and provide staff and time for program.

e - Method of evaluation: will be developed when program moves to implementation on basis of then existing circumstances.

3 - Develop plans for new and increased services at system level when State aid formula is increased and modified.

a - Needs.

1) - Most system Plans of Service and Organization reflect the early phase of system development with only minor amendments. The plans need to be extensively reviewed and evaluated in relation to changing needs, new technologies, and changing methods of library service, increased demands of users, more sophisticated needs of member libraries, and needed new or additional staff competencies.

2) - When the State aid formula is increased and modified, each system is required to have a plan to use the added funds which is approved by the New York State Commissioner of Education.

b - Priority and criteria for choice: This program should be implemented at once. Since the Division of Library Development is seriously understaffed at present, it will be possible to take only a few systems per year until staff can again be added. However, by combining such planning with usual consultant visits to the system boards and headquarters and concentrating on this objective it is presently expected all 22 systems could be covered in 5 years.

c - Relationship to basic goal: to meet user needs and improve access by planning and further development of public library systems.

d - Methods of implementing:

1) - Review and evaluate existing system Plans of Service and Organization by consultant staff of the Division of Library Development together with system boards of trustees and staff and member libraries as indicated.

a) - Develop guidelines for systematic review.

b) - Develop evaluation instruments.

c) - Develop timetable with priority to systems presently in greatest difficulties.

d) - Set schedule with systems for meetings and develop work plan.

e) - Work with systems to implement review and evaluation.

2) - Jointly develop plan for future development to be reflected in revised system Plan of Organization and Services.

a) - Develop guidelines to indicate desirable new patterns of service.

b) - Build in evaluation procedures.

c) - Involve member libraries in planning.

d) - Develop revised Plan of Service and Organization by consultation and advisory work with system board of trustees, system staff, and member libraries.

e - Methods of evaluation: Successful development of a revised system Plan of Service and Organization that meets the needs of users by system and member libraries will be the primary evaluation. Meeting of guidelines, timetables, and schedules will evaluate secondary programs and progress.

4 - Encourage systems and libraries to develop materials collections and programs related to and supporting educational role of the public library (i.e. - external degree, high school equivalency examinations, career education, and so forth) and programs of special interest (Right to Read, disadvantaged and non-English speaking, drug abuse education, environmental ecology, and so forth).

a - Needs.

1) - Some systems and individual libraries develop programs related to State and national concerns and programs, but there is no concerted effort except where systems promote and develop such programs for member libraries.

2) - There is no longer adequate staff at the State level to provide adequate liaison, advisory, and consultative services and to keep informed on the multiplicity of programs on-going at State and national levels.

b - Priority and criteria for choice: This was an organized on-going program when State specialists in adult, young adult, children's,

and audiovisual services were on the staff of the Division of Library Development. With only a children's specialist on the staff at present, while every effort is made to answer inquiries and provide information on grant programs and special programs, much of this has had to be left undone except in children's work. At the State level this program by necessity is operative at a very low level, but is a major priority at the system level. Coordination and liaison should be provided at the State level as an on-going program priority, but will be delayed in implementation until such time as there is adequate staff.

c - Relationship to basic goal: to provide services and programs to meet user needs.

d - Methods of implementing:

1) - *Alternatives.*

a) - Add specialists to the Division of Library Development staff.

b) - Contract with outside agencies to develop library programs, bibliographies, and other materials needed and provide them to systems.

c) - Continue to supply information on request and develop liaison function through *The Bookmark* (State Library publication by the Division of Library Development).

2) - *Implementation.*

a) - Alternative c) is the only feasible alternative at this time, using existing staff and facilities available. Information will continue to be provided as available on grant programs.

b) - Add staff with competency in the areas of specialization needed, at appropriate grade and salary levels.

e - Methods of evaluation.

1) - Much information will be given to systems and member libraries by all consultant staff of the Division of Library Development incidentally to other purposes. It will not be possible usually to evaluate results because of diffusion of information on an informal basis.

2) - Consultant reports and published reports of projects will be used to evaluate quantity and quality of programs.

5 - To construct physical facilities required to provide adequate support for services of systems and public libraries.

a - Needs.

1) - Approximately 80 percent of public libraries were below nationally accepted (Wheeler) space standards in 1966 evaluation study, which needs to be brought fully up to date and kept current.

2) - New facilities, planned for 20 years expansion, are being found inadequate as early as 5 to 7 years after occupancy.

3) - New technologies and increasing multimedia use are creating demands that older buildings cannot meet in space, flexibility, necessary electrical connections, air conditioning, and other requirements for modern library service.

4) - Standards are either nonexistent or inadequate for buildings for systems, branches of metropolitan libraries, central libraries of systems, area library reference centers,

5) - Studies are needed on location of libraries, especially in suburban areas where no single or major center exists in the community, and in relation to parking.

6) - More precise information on requirements for multimedia services, CATV, and other developing technologies in relation to building is required. Much of this should be done at a national level to assure compatibility of equipment and software.

7) - Intersystem and system planning in relation to physical facilities is needed to gain maximum value for construction expenditures and avoid possible overbuilding.

8) - State construction funds are not available for public library construction, and Federal LSCA funds are extremely limited. Additional funding to provide needed incentive and equalization of opportunity is required at both levels.

9) - Studies in relation to use of portable, prefabricated, lease hold, and lease back facilities as well as combined facilities are required to ensure proper development of facilities suitable to meet varying needs.

b - Priority and criteria for choice

1) - Under LSCA Title II, priorities in relation to available funds are based on:

a) - Regional needs.

b) - Metropolitan cities needs.

c) - Community needs in key libraries of a system serving over 10,000 population.

d) - Community needs in libraries serving under 10,000 population.

e) - State library needs.

f) - Disadvantaged areas are given priority in each category.

g) - Additional priorities are based on a variety of factors such as readiness, project adequacy, and so forth.

2) - Other physical facility needs

a) - Immediate needs in the range of $12½ million to provide adequate physical facilities are of such magnitude that priority should be given to developing information and studies to provide a solid basis for statewide construction planning and to provide maximum gain for expenditure. In view of recent court rulings in a number of states and the New York State Fleischman Report on schools in relation to property taxes, consideration of possible effects on school district public libraries, dependent on school district taxes, and by extension to other public libraries (as distinguished legally from free association libraries) must be considered as construction projects usually extend over a period of years.

c - Relationship to basic goal: to improve accessibility, especially for the physically handicapped, to encourage use by the disadvantaged, and to meet user needs in providing adequate space and facilities for use.

d - Methods of implementing:

1) - Update the 1966 evaluation study of physical facilities to provide basic information. This can be done primarily through information supplied by the public library systems and from the annual building surveys published in *Library Journal*.

2) - Develop criteria and timetable for needed studies.

3) - Develop statewide standards for physical facilities by cooperative action of New York Library Association Building Committee, public library system directors, and the Division of Library Development staff.

4) - Develop system plans and priorities for construction as part of revision of system Plans of Service and Organization.

e - Methods of evaluation.

1) - Completion of the updating of evaluation study.

2) - Meeting of timetable and schedule for revision of system Plans of Service and Organization.

3) - Production of timetable and criteria for needed studies.

4) - Production and acceptance of statewide standards for physical facilities.

E - Establishment and/or reorganization of public library outlets.

1 - Encourage the establishment of additional public library outlets in areas without convenient access to an existing outlet where justified in terms of an adequate minimum population to be served, ability to provide an adequate minimum level of tax support, and distance from other available public library outlets. Encourage the reorganization of existing public library outlets into those of more adequate and useful size where such reorganization would result in better library service to users by increasing and enriching resources of and/or combining existing inadequate outlets.

a - Needs.

1) - The development and rapid population growth of suburbs in former sparsely populated rural areas has resulted in a need for additional public libraries or greatly increased levels of public library service.

2) - Bookmobile service or other methods of providing library service such as reading centers or contracting for library services with other communities have been so successful in some areas that new public libraries are needed where population, ability to provide adequate tax support, and distance justify.

3) - Due to historic factors, uneconomically viable but organizationally distinct libraries sometimes exist within a single logical service and financial support area and should be combined.

4) - Changes resulting from higher educational levels, technological developments related to types of work and life styles of people generally, and other broad changes are

strongly affecting patterns of library service and increasing demand in even the most isolated and sparsely populated areas. Additional library outlets and easily reached stronger area outlets are needed as a result.

5) - Public libraries with sufficient resources to provide an intermediate level of service to users between the central library of a system and the local outlet are needed within reasonable access to the user.

b - Priority and criteria for choice.

1) - In some areas libraries are created, reorganized, or combined with other libraries to provide higher levels of library service as a result of local action or persuasion. Other areas require greater encouragement than presently can be provided. Therefore, consideration would be given to developing incentive grants to encourage such establishment, reorganization, or combination if funding should be increased adequately under the Library Services and Construction Act.

2) - Development of libraries with sufficient resources to provide an intermediate level of service will be sought later through State level funding and legislative action.

c - Relationship to basic goal: would increase access and provide greater satisfaction of needs for all residents of the State.

d - Methods of implementing:

1) - Consider provision of incentive grants of LSCA funds to:

a) - Encourage development of new outlets where justified in terms of adequate minimum population, provision of adequate minimum tax support, and distance.

b) - Encourage reorganization of existing outlets, or the combining of separately inadequate outlets as advantageous for the provision of better library service.

2) - Consider developing legislation for State funding of libraries that would provide an intermediate level of library services between the central library of a system and the local outlet within reasonable access to the user.

e - Methods of evaluation: will be developed when proposed methods of implementation are undertaken.

II. Academic and research library program.

To further the development of the Reference and Research Library Resources (3R's) program on both the State and regional levels.

A - To further develop the Reference and Research Library Resources (3R's) program including closer cooperation of the 3R's and the public library programs to provide improved reader access to research library networks and services. The aim is to meet the needs of "serious" library users, i.e., college students, faculty, business and industry, doctors, lawyers, educators, and other professional personnel and independent researchers, for advanced library materials.

1 - Obtain legislation to provide a statutory State aid formula for the 3R's program, in both its regional and State level aspects.

2 - Strengthen and improve existing regional reference and research library resources systems, so that all 3R's regions have access to such services as delivery services, bibliographic clearing centers, union lists of serials, and consultant services to college, university, and special research libraries.

3 - Improve the statewide interlibrary loan network (NYSILL) program, which is designed to assist "serious" library users to identify, locate, and gain access to research level materials. The State Library is the hub and switching center of this network. A strong State Library book and serials collection is therefore essential. To meet requests of materials not held by the State Library, contracts are entered into with the foremost research libraries in the State. Interlibrary loan requests are received via teletype from designated transmission sites and by mail at the State Library where they are searched and if not filled referred into the network. Increases in volume of use and increases in percentages of requests filled are indices of success. The statewide NYSILL network should be supplemented and supported by regional system interlibrary loan programs which make full use of area resources.

4 - Enlarge and improve the communications system which links NYSILL libraries, the State Library, and library systems in order to speed interlibrary loan requests throughout the network. Make full use of modern technology - teletype and the computer.

5 - Provide a statewide delivery system for interlibrary loan to link by delivery truck the New York State Library with key points in 3R's systems to make possible more expeditious use of library materials, including films, through more rapid turn around time.

6 - Initiate appropriate research and evaluation studies to assess regional system progress; to provide a comprehensive view of the efficiency of the NYSILL network; to assist in establishing "fair compensation" to private research libraries for service outside their primary clientele; and to evaluate research user needs and satisfaction with present services.

7 - Secure State aid to further strengthen the research collections of the major research libraries participating as resource libraries in the New York State Interlibrary Loan (NYSILL) program. There should be a planned program of grants for acquisitions of library materials to meet needs at the doctoral and post-doctoral level. The grants would be for the purpose of helping the selected research libraries meet the increased load of statewide service in their designated subject fields.

8 - Complete the *New York State Union List of Serials*. Add data from additional major libraries which serve as NYSILL contractual resource libraries, including such libraries as the University of Rochester, the New York Academy of Medicine, The City University of New York, and Columbia and Cornell Universities. Secondly, continue to update present list, adding new holdings of the presently listed libraries.

9 - Develop a complete bibliographic record of the holdings of the newspapers of New York State. Initiate and secure funds for a microfilm preservation program for newspapers, under leadership of the New York State Library.

10 - Provide consultative assistance and funds for pilot work leading to the development of a coordinated program of automation which is of assistance to academic and research libraries.

11 - Develop an automated cataloging and bibliographical data center which would provide cooperative services to both public and private colleges and universities.

12 - As a further extension of the backstopping role of the New York State Library for the libraries of the State, the New York State Library will become a member of the Center for Research Libraries.

III. Institution library program.

To provide convenient access for persons undergoing custodial care, habilitation, or rehabilitation to library services sufficient to meet their needs for therapy, information, and recreation.

A - Development of institution library system.

1 - Establish an institutional library system to serve residents undergoing custodial care, habilitation, or rehabilitation in publicly supported institutions statewide.

a - Needs.

1) - Libraries serving residents in institutions are inadequate to help them to adjust successfully to self and society, although some limited projects have been developed under LSCA Title I (previously Title IVA), one each year.

2) - Institution residents are confined and have no access to public libraries serving the general public.

3) - Institution residents have special needs and interests and require specialized services.

b - Priority and criteria for choice: Where institution libraries exist, they need strong backup support from a system and the ability to tie in to other systems, including public library systems and networks, especially NYSILL. Therefore, this is the major priority for institution libraries.

c - Relationship to basic goal: Institution residents need convenient free access to a library within the institution to meet their needs not only for information, education, and recreation, but also to support the program of habilitation and rehabilitation.

d - Methods of implementing:

1) - Obtain passage of legislation creating and funding an institution library system.

2) - Implement plan, already developed over period of 5 years, to full development.

e - Methods of evaluation:

1) - Successful passage of desired legislation will provide evaluation by existing.

2) - Implementation of plan will be evaluated by successful phasing in of all institution libraries, including those funded by the State, counties, and municipalities, and health-related nonprofit facilities, and development of a successful, on-going program.

3) - Further evaluation will be through an evaluation study that will be conducted at the end of 5 years of operation.

B - Improvement of institution libraries by demonstration and consultant services.

1 - Use available Federal funds under LSCA in most effective way to assist in development of institution libraries to meet the needs of residents of health, welfare, and correctional institutions.

a - Needs.

1) - Many institution "libraries" are only collections of unsuitable and inadequate books.

2) - Most institution libraries do not have a trained professional librarian in charge.

3) - Most institution libraries do not provide adequate or suitable library services that meet residents' needs for habilitation, rehabilitation, and successful adjustment to self and society.

b - Priority and criteria for choice: This is an on-going and funded program and has the highest priority as an actual working program.

c - Relationship to basic goal: provides free access to local library service to meet user needs, which does not presently exist in most institutions.

d - Methods of implementing:

1) - Make annual grant to one applicant for LSCA Title I funds for an exemplary project to develop demonstration library service for a State institution.

2) - Develop staff at State level to provide consultant services and work to develop library services for institution libraries.

e - Methods of evaluation:

1) - A successful demonstration project will be continued and developed through funding from the agency operating the institution as a part of the institution program.

2) - Improvement and development of additional and existing institution libraries will be the measure of successful State consultant services.

IV. School library program.

To further develop, improve, and extend school library programs to better serve the needs of students and teachers.

A - To serve the library needs of students and teachers; to increase the capacity of school libraries to support the educational and instructional program of the school; to develop effective methods to improve, expand, and strengthen school library service throughout the State to the end that children become lifelong readers; to further apply the cooperative principle to the development of secondary school library service; to provide leadership through the Bureau of School Libraries in the provision of library service in all schools and assistance in the improvement of library services through consulting, provision of back-stopping resources, and funding.

1 - Stress cooperative service by districtwide library service through district centers and interdistrict library services through Boards of Cooperative Educational Services and by exploring the possibility of linking these systems with existing library systems to provide access to materials not found in individual school libraries or in school districts.

2 - Assure that there are libraries at the elementary level as well as the secondary level under the direction of a certified school library media specialist.

3 - Increase school library media budgets.

4 - Continue development and improvement of school library media centers through the administration of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title II basic grant and special purpose grant programs, and the National Defense Education Act Title III.

5 - Fully exploit new media, so that the needs of all students, including the disadvantaged, can be met.

B - Develop and implement pilot projects for appraisal of the recommendation of the Commissioner's Committee on Library Development that the elementary school library have the responsibility to meet all the library needs of all children, preschool through grade 6. The pilot program should involve a number of centers, which should demonstrate a variety of service patterns so that the strengths and weaknesses of both the school and public library service to children, singularly and cooperatively, can be assessed.

1 - In view of changing school libraries and educational programs, new approaches to library service should be considered. Experimentation in spite of recognized problems appears warranted to evaluate and appraise such an approach as a possible solution to providing the best library service for the child.

2 - This project is an on-going major priority with guidelines and a funding proposal already developed, by the Commissioner's Task Force on Library Service to Children.

C - Complete school library study now in progress to provide basis for further development.

1 - There is little or no basic information in relation to school libraries on which to develop a full plan for library service to schools.

2 - This is an on-going project and is required for further school library service development and is, therefore, a major priority.

V. State Library program.

To plan, coordinate, and provide leadership in the provision of library service, and to support statewide services and assist in the improvement of library services through counseling, the provision of backstopping resources, and funding. This State Library program is to be achieved through the service program of the State Library, the field services program of the Division of Library Development, and State level funding.

A - Service.

"Statewide library networks constitute the most efficient means to provide quality user service."[15]

1 - Strengthen State Library to meet expanding needs of primary legally mandated role of service to legislature, State agencies, legal and medical professions, and NYSILL.

2 - Develop special function systems such as ANYLTS (Association of New York Libraries for Technical Services) as necessary.

3 - Strengthen consultant services of the Division of Library Development to meet existing and emerging needs.

4 - Encourage, develop, coordinate, and evaluate innovative and experimental service programs, directly and indirectly (ANYLTS), relevant to and enhancing quality of library service for user through proposed interlibrary development fund, LSCA, and other funds that may become available.

5 - Assure funds needed to prepare and fully organize materials collections of State Library in preparation for move into new State Library building.

B - Physical facilities.

Since libraries cannot provide the expanded resource collections and modern service programs needed to support current educational and social goals in buildings constructed in the days of Andrew Carnegie, and since network programs are contingent on regional service center facilities usually beyond the financial reach of a single locality, we recommend consideration of State aid for library construction...[16].

1 - Obtain legislative funding for construction of needed physical facilities for library systems and networks.

2 - Work with systems and member libraries to:

a - Develop building standards including the needs of the physically handicapped.

b - Develop system plans for priorities and needed facilities.

3 - Work with the New York Library Association and system directors to develop needed standards for physical facilities.

4 - Update and maintain basic 1966 building study.

5 - Assure needed funds for furnishing, equipping, and moving into new State Library building.

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[15] *Ibid.*, p.8.

[16] *Ibid.*, p.21.

C - Access.

"Any State resident, regardless of age, has a right to convenient free access to local libraries to meet his needs."[17]

"Only through such coordinated services can the people of the State have the benefits which accrue from adequate, convenient access to sources of information, education, and cultural enrichment."[18]

1 - Continue integration and coordination of networks of public, 3R's, and institution library systems, existing and planned, to provide for user needs of all residents of New York State.

2 - Work toward development of reasonable access to all publicly supported libraries of all types to meet user needs.

3 - Develop coordinated computer-maintained bibliographic and finding tools and disseminate current data which will provide access to the resources available in New York State (example: *New York State Union List of Serials*).

4 - Promote, develop, and coordinate standardization in computerization and other library related technology.

5 - Complete development of materials and procedures for user study to be made at stated intervals on a statewide basis to develop needed information on library use and service.

6 - Develop statewide program of education and information on libraries, library systems, and library networks for State residents, especially the disadvantaged and nonusers.

7 - Develop standards of physical accessibility to libraries for the physically and visually handicapped as a part of State standards development.

8 - Develop plan for area libraries that will provide walk-in access within 30 minutes for almost all residents to adequate libraries to meet user needs.

9 - Develop plan for reimbursal for libraries providing service beyond their primary constituency on statewide basis.

D - Structure.

"...the central principle for a library program for New York State should be the further development of an integrated network of libraries..."[19]

1 - Implement institution library system after passage of enabling legislation according to plan.

2 - Work for a State interlibrary development fund for experimental and innovative projects demonstrating cooperative services among types of libraries and library systems.

3 - Work with school library systems after their development to articulate them with other networks.

4 - Provide for effective interface of non-State Library funded library networks (bio-medical, SUNY, CUNY, and so forth) with State Library networks.

5 - Coordinate continuing development of ANYLTS (Association of New York Libraries for Technical Services).

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[17] *Ibid.*, p.7.
[18] *Ibid.*, p.8.
[19] *Ibid.*, p.8.

E - Planning, research, evaluation, and education.

"Because of the importance of research, evaluation, and experimentation in developing library programs adequate to the needs of our changing society, we urge strengthened support of library research."[20]

"Further, the Regents will give consideration to recommending such special subsidies for graduate training programs for librarianship and for programs of continuing education for graduate librarians, as may be needed."[21]

1 - Study problem of funding of library service at the State level with attention to implications of recent court decisions and recommendations of the Fleischman Committee in relation to property tax-supported education.

2 - Develop plan for assumption of a larger share of costs of library service at the State level.

3 - Work for State funding for research, evaluation, experimentation, and demonstration in innovative and effective library service patterns and programs such as the pilot projects for library service to children.

4 - Increase statistical, research, planning, and evaluation role and capabilities of the Division of Library Development in relation to library services.

5 - Continue development of programs of continuing education for all levels of staff and trustees in all types of libraries and systems as needed.

6 - Develop, implement, and coordinate standards of service, materials, staff, and physical facilities for libraries, systems, and networks.

7 - Promote, develop, and coordinate standardization in computerization and other library-related technologies.

8 - Develop greater involvement of librarians, trustees, and interested lay persons through development of ad hoc task forces of the Regents Advisory Council on Libraries.

9 - Plan, implement, and evaluate experimental and innovative programs of library service.

10 - Plan and implement research studies such as State support of libraries.

11 - Develop staff competency in "grantsmanship" to broaden possible sources of funding.

12 - Develop plan to implement findings of planned user study.

13 - Plan further development and evaluation of on-going programs.

14 - Plan needed studies.

F - Finance.

We recommend funding by the State for library services be directed to the following priorities:

1. the development of cooperative networks and systems...;
2. research, evaluation, experimentation, and demonstration...;
3. library education and manpower development; and
4. library building construction.[22]

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[20] *Ibid.*, p.20.
[21] *Ibid.*, p.21.
[22] *Ibid.*, p.17.

1 - Obtain State legislation for:
    a - Increased funding for public library systems and The New York Public Library.
    b - Formula funding for the 3R's systems.
    c - Formula funding for institution library system.
    d - Assumption of larger share of costs of library service.
    e - Other requirements of planned and proposed objectives in other components of this plan.
2 - Give consideration to:
    a - "...scholarship or fellowship programs at the master's and doctor's level for qualified candidates preparing for service in all types of libraries."[23]
    b - "...special subsidies for graduate training programs for librarianship..."[24]
    c - "...programs of continuing education for graduate librarians..."[25]
    d - Funds for "...a comprehensive research and evaluation program on library matters."[26]

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[23] *Ibid.*, p.21.
[24] *Ibid.*, p.21.
[25] *Ibid.*, p.21.
[26] *Ibid.*, p.20.

STATEMENTS IN FULFILLMENT OF LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

I - Library service for the institutionalized and the blind and physically handicapped under Title I (Services).
In the revised Library Services and Construction Act (P.L. 91-600) library service for the institutionalized (formerly Title IV-A, of P.L. 89-511) and library service to the blind and physically handicapped (formerly Title IV-B, P.L. 89-511) are now included in Title I. Effort in these two areas of service will be sustained at a level no less than that previously maintained under the old law and, as possible, will be increased.

II - Hearings for projects denied under Title II (Construction).
Every local or other public agency whose application for funds under the plan for a project for construction of public library facilities is denied will be given an opportunity for a fair hearing before the State library administrative agency, as follows:

Upon denial of approval of any project pursuant to this plan, the applicant shall have the right to submit to the department by certified mail, postmarked not later than 2 weeks after the postmarked date of the written notification of denial by the State agency, a request for hearing thereon. The State agency will then arrange for a hearing to take place not sooner than 10 days after the postmarked date of the written notification by the State agency to the aggrieved part of the day, time, and place of the scheduled hearing.

Such hearing shall be held before a committee consisting of at least three members of the Committee on Administration and Law of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. The Committee on Administration and Law may designate another person or persons to serve in the place of a member or members thereof. The decision of the hearing committee on such appeals shall be final.

In all such hearings, the applicant and the Commissioner shall have the right to be represented by proper counsel.

Technical rules of evidence shall not apply to such hearings.

All documents and other evidence offered or taken for the record shall be open to examination by the parties. A stenographic transcript of the evidence shall be made unless dispensed with by stipulation.

III - Applications for grants not accepted under Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation).
No criteria, policies, or procedures are being included for approval of applications for grants under Title III. No applications are accepted, all Title III funds being used at the State level for statewide purposes for the furtherance of interlibrary cooperation, including the NYSILL (New York State Interlibrary Loan) network.

IV - LSCA advisory council.
The State Library Services and Construction Act Advisory Council will assist and advise the State Library agency in reviewing, updating, and revising of the Long-Range Plan, the basic State Plan (Federal-State Contract), and the Annual Program Statements for each title of the act, taking into account the evaluation of performances of past projects in meeting objectives.

V - Dissemination of results and other information.
Information on the programs conducted under the Library Services and Construction Act will be disseminated in the following ways:

A - The LSCA Long-Range Plan will be distributed to all public library and 3R's systems and other pertinent interested parties.

B - Annual Program Statements and applications will be sent to all who are eligible to make application for grants.

C - Statement on successful applications for grants will be published in *The Bookmark*, the bimonthly publication of the New York State Library distributed widely throughout the State, and other appropriate publications.

D - Narrative annual reports of Library Services and Construction Act projects will be developed and sent to all public libraries and other pertinent interested parties.

E - Information will be shared through State Library consultants, publications, conferences, and any other available and useful means of communication including answers to specific inquiries.

VI - General timetable.
Objectives implemented in part or wholly through Federal funding under the Library Services and Construction Act are dependent on the level of annual Federal allocations made available to New York State. The Annual Program Statements for each of the three titles state how it is proposed to use the LSCA funds for each particular year. Objectives implemented through State funding are expected at this time to procede on the following general timetable.

FY1973: Continue existing on-going programs:
1 - Continue funding State Library (including the Division of Library Development).
2 - Continue funding public library services through:
a - Public library system State aid.
b - Central Library Development funds.
c - Central Library Book Aid.
3 - Continue funding 3R's systems.
4 - Continue funding for NYSILL.

FY1974: Continue existing on-going programs as stated under FY1973 and:
1 - Increase funds for State Library.
2 - Increase public library aid for:
a - Public library systems.
b - Central Library Development.
c - Central Library Book Aid and expand it to all systems.
3 - Obtain a legislative formula funding for the 3R's systems.
4 - Obtain a legislative formula funding for an institution system.
5 - Obtain funding for demonstration programs in children's service.

FY1975: Continue existing on-going programs as stated under FY1973 and programs approved in FY1974 and:

1 - Obtain any objectives stated but not approved in FY1974.

2 - Continue implementation and development of newly approved programs, moving into new phases of these programs as appropriate.

FY1976 and FY1977: Continue existing on-going programs and begin developing and/or implementing appropriate phases of remaining objectives as indicated.